(*Phlœotomus pileatus abieticola*) in this State is May 10–15, consequently I was surprised to find a nest on May 20, 1918, in northern Huntingdon County containing three nestlings about one week old. The nest was seventy feet up in the dead top of a large rock oak in a thick forest.

Judging by the age of the young birds and allowing eighteen days for the incubation of the eggs, this early pair must have had a fresh set about April 25.

Three other nests found by Richard C. Harlow and the writer this year, in the same county held fresh and slightly incubated eggs on May 16 and 17, respectively.— RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Relative Length of the Intestinal Cæca in Trogons.— In his article on 'The Anatomy of the Cuban Trogon' in 'The Auk' for July, 1918 (p. 286), Dr. H. L. Clark records the length of the intestines and cæca of this trogon and remarks "The cæca are thus relatively very long, much longer than in the species of Trogon and Pharomacrus examined by Garrod."

I have examined the viscera of twelve specimens, representing six species, of Central American Trogons. These with the four individuals recorded by Garrod and Clark give us for comparison a total of eight species belonging to three very distinct groups of Neotropical Trogonidæ. The following figures express the ratio of the length of the cæca to that of the intestines, the latter being represented by 100.

Pharomachrus mocinno	(7 specimens),	9.3
Trogonurus mexicanus	(1 specimen),	10.6
" *puella*	(2 specimens),	13.8
" *curucui*	(1 specimen),	14.6
Chrysotrogon caligatus	(1 specimen),	16.2
Trogonurus elegans	(2 specimens),	16.7
Trogon melanocephalus	(1 specimen),	17.2
Priotelus temnurus	(1 specimen),	17.8

Thus in *Pharomachrus* the cæca average slightly more than one-eleventh of the total length of the intestinal tract, while in *Priotelus* they exceed one-sixth of the intestinal length. In *Pharomachrus* they are relatively shorter than in the other genera but *Trogonurus mexicanus* connects the two groups. The figures indicate that the cæca of *Priotelus* are a trifle longer than those of *Trogonurus*, *Chrysotrogon* and *Trogon*, but there is great individual variation in the length of these appendages and additional specimens will undoubtedly show that there is at most only a slight average difference.— W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

The Range and Status of *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* Ridgway. — As information supplemental to Mr. H. S. Swarth's excellent revision

of the North American forms of the genus *Aphelocoma* occurring on the Pacific coast (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. Vol. 17, No. 13, Feb. 23, 1918, pp. 405–422), the following may be of interest:

The lack of pertinent material has led Mr. Swarth to restrict the distribution of *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* to the extreme southern end of the Lower California peninsula, and because its range is thus seemingly isolated, to consider it a species distinct from *Aphelocoma californica*. Material in the Biological Survey Collection in the United States National Museum proves that jays of the *Aphelocoma californica* type have a practically continuous distribution throughout Lower California. Mr. Swarth refers to *Aphelocoma californica obscura*, or, as he calls it, *Aphelocoma californica californica*, specimens from Santana, which is some distance south of the San Pedro Martir Mountains, and about one-third of the way down the peninsula to Cape San Lucas, at approximately north latitude 29° 20′. Birds from Yubay, Lower California, which lies only a short distance southeast of Santana in about north latitude 29° 15′, are decidedly intermediate between *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca*, of the Cape San Lucas region, and *Aphelocoma californica obscura* of the San Pedro Martir Mountains, being darker both above and below than the former, but not sufficiently so to be referred to the latter. Birds from Calmalli, some distance farther southward, at about north latitude 28° 15′, are nearly the same, though nearer in characteristics to *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca;* and a specimen from San Andres, between Yubay and Camalli, is similar. These seven specimens, together with specimens from San Bruno and Mulejé, which lie still farther to the south, form a complete chain of intermediates between *Aphelocoma californica obscura* and *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca*, making necessary, of course, the use of a trinomial for the latter. The geographic distribution of *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* should, therefore, be extended from the region about Cape San Lucas northward to the vicinity of Yubay, Lower California, at approximately North Latitude 29° 15′.— Harry C. Oberholser, *Washington, D. C.*

The Starling at Plattsburg, N. Y.— While at the second officers' training camp, I observed a flock of five Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) flying over the town some time the first week in October, 1917. It is believed that this is the farthest north that this species has been noted.— Ludlow Griscom, *2nd Lieut., Inf., O. R. C.*

The Northernmost Record of *Icterus parisorum*.— While engaged in field work for the Biological Survey, the writer was fortunate enough to obtain a specimen of *Icterus parisorum* in central western Nevada, which considerably extends the range of the species. This bird is an adult female and was taken in the mountains ten miles east of Stillwater, Nevada, and northeast of Carson Lake. It was obtained on May 11, 1898, among